

Newton County Cemetery Report, August 2005

by Susie Hall

Jeanette Hall and I attempted to locate and evaluate the conditions of all cemeteries in Newton County. To dispel the rumors concerning some cemeteries and to, hopefully, aid others.

Overall the cemeteries in Newton County are in good condition. There are some stones that are illegible, broken, or overturned. Most seemed to be well kept up at the time of my visit.

The Skinner Cemetery was the most improved. Someone has fenced the cemetery in, mowed the grounds, provided access, and constructed a sign.

The worst cemetery was the Ames Cemetery. It is in the middle of a bean field and very difficult to access. The stones were stacked in a pile. Jeanette spoke to Randy Ames, owner of the property, after our visit to the cemetery. He would like to speak with someone from the Historical Society concerning preserving and repairing the cemetery.

All cemeteries should be fenced and have signs. It would be a great help, if a small road sign could be placed for each cemetery to designate the location of the cemetery. Some cemeteries are off the road and hard to find. Anyone coming from out of town, and

perhaps locally as well, to do research, would find road signage a great help.

Cemeteries that the grounds were maintained: Lake Village, Roselawn, Morgan, Skinner, Murphey, Oakland, Smith, Kennedy, Amish, Buswell, Doran, Prairie Vine, Porter, Russell Chapel, Sell, Riverside, Pleasant Grove, Fairlawn, St. Joseph, Mt. Calvary, Goodland. North Star grounds in fair condition. Grounds of the Ames cemetery were in poor condition.

Cemeteries without fencing were Morgan, Murphey, Oakland, Smith, Ames, Sell, Riverside, Mt. Calvary and Goodland.

Access was good to all cemeteries except Betz, Ames and Bell. (Ames and Bell are located on private property.)

Stones: Most cemeteries had old stones that were old, some unreadable. In the Morgan cemetery, a lot of the markers are funeral home placards, and are hard to decipher. Approximately 12 stones at North Star were down, quite a few of them chipped, perhaps due to mowing. Most of the stones at the Ames cemetery were stacked in a pile. Some stones at Pleasant Grove had been moved, stacked in a pile.

Cemeteries without signs are Smith, Amish, Ames, Porter, and Sell.

The Newcomer

A publication of the Newton County Historical Society, Inc.

Articles for submission are encouraged and may be sent to the editor, Beth A. Bassett, 1681 E 1100 S, Brook, Indiana 47922. bethbassett@direcway.com

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The Newcomer

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What's On Our Agenda . . .

The Newton County Historical Society meets every fourth Monday of each month, on the same day, the Family History Division meets at 2:00 at the Resource Center at 224 N. Third Street in Kentland and the Society general meetings are held in different locations in the County at 7:00 p.m. Local members are notified of the place and time each month. Don't Forget - Memberships Make Great Gifts!!

We'd Like Your Input!! We are looking for suggestions for stories, articles and pictures for our next edition of The Newcomer. We know that there are many stories of our past ancestors and their way of life that are just waiting to be told! This newsletter is designed to do just that!! If you would like to write an article, submit a photo, contact the editor or a member of our society.

The Newcomer

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A publication of the NEWTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Indiana's YOUNGEST County

Iroquois Township

Conservation Club's Newsletter - Iroquois News

by Beth Bassett

Bob McCoy, who has written the history of The Iroquois Conservation Club for the Brook Sesquicentennial Collection, also offered copies of the newsletter that the club published called *Iroquois News*, to the Brook-Iroquois Township Library, adding to their Newton County archives.

The quarterly newsletter, first published in 1953, by the Iroquois Club, and later by the entire Newton County Conservation Club, provided members with information regarding local fishing and hunting escapades and accomplishments, as well as reports from the State Department of Natural Resources.

In their masthead, it states that it is "A conservation paper devoted to local conservation interests". It was printed locally at the *Brook Reporter* office, owned by Joan and Harley Clark at the time.

Here are a few excerpts from these issues, giving us a glimpse of life of the "hunters and fishermen" of the 1950's.

Fishing Trip Turns Into Bear Hunt, Eight Local Club Members In Party, Volume One, Number Two, May 1953,

The bear story that eight Brook men told when they returned from Leech Lake, Minnesota, last fall was much bigger and better than their annual fishing stories. There are eight versions of the bear story, but simmered down it goes something like this.

Bill Smith, who operates Mound's Resort on Squaw Point on the shore of Leech Lake, Minnesota, knew there had been a bear prowling at night in the camp. He had foraged trash piles, upset garbage cans and left tracks around the barn and in the road. His presence was dangerous for women and children and made a nocturnal trip to an outhouse quite risky. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to shoot him from a cabin after spreading sweet bait on a nearby light pole. On Monday, the Brook bunch arrived to fish, heard the stories, got enthused and joined in on the hunt.

Tuesday night Smith took Raymond Barten and Bill Murfitt with him to a neighboring camp to unload his trailer so they could haul firewood the next day. On their way through the woods the old bear crossed the road ahead of their car. When they got back to camp, nobody would believe their story. The bear

apparently had come from the woods to the trash pile east of Smith's big house. At this point in the story, I was interrupted by a "say now, wait a minute, one of those crazy guys from Iowa shot at the bear Monday night from the ice house but missed". To go on with the talk, (this is still Tuesday night), the fellows put out a bait of garbage and bacon in the cans near the icehouse and parked their two cars between the

barn and icehouse. Bill Murfitt, Paul Weston and Bill Smith sat in Barten's car and Barten sat

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What shape are they in?



The May, 1953, newsletter, edited by the Iroquois Township Conservation Club, Brook, Indiana, printed at the Brook Reporter office.

<Iroquois News, from page 1 >
in Vic Borklund's car headed toward the bait. They sat with guns loaded, trying to keep quiet and not go to sleep. Barten had his hand on the light switch ready to flash them on, but no bear. Paul took a big chew of tobacco but had to throw it away because they wouldn't let him roll down a window to spit; he tried a cigar, but had to give it up for fear the bear would smell the smoke. They stayed until after one o'clock and gave up. Were they disgusted when they found fresh tracks in the road and near the barn the next morning. Heuser claimed he saw the bear on his early trip out that morning, but they laughed in his face.

After planning all day how to get that bear, they drove down the road Wednesday night in a car and an open truck, but fortunately didn't get a glimpse of him for they decided the open truck could have been dangerous if the bear came at them. He had been in the vicinity alright, for daylight revealed more fresh tracks. It began to look like the bear was hunting the men. Surely he was the smartest.

Thursday night they drove the woods road again. When they stopped at Smith's house, a strange car drove up and a fellow in hunting coat and slouch hat climbed out, talking in a loud voice and demanding to see their bear hunting license. The fellows stood there speechless and shaking, mentally they were losing all their precious fishing equipment, the family cars and the borrowed guns. Bill Murfitt was an exception, he edged over and dropped his gun behind Jennings Danruther. Finally, Barten thought he recognized the man and said, "Hello, King". Mr. King was the owner of a neighboring camp where Barten had stayed years before. They all laughed but Mr. King enjoyed the joke the most.

Friday they got down to business and Barten drove into Cass Lake for bones and restaurant scraps for bait. They wired the bones to a five inch cedar post about seven feet long, put the scraps in a box and nailed it shut, smeared sardines inside five gallon

cans and scattered tin cans about for the bear to rattle. They placed it off the road near the Tuesday night bait. Barten sat in Vic's car ready to turn on the headlights, when and if Mr. Bear came up and Paul, Bill and Milkey Kenoyer were suppose to shoot him. All night Milkey kept waking Paul to stop his snoring. Then finally at 2:00 a.m., Paul was wide awake and saw the bear coming

across the bait in good shooting position. They released the safeties on their guns and waited for Barten to switch on the lights; no lights. The bear again moved sideways to the bait, rattled some of the cans and took off down the road. A very angry Bill went over to Barten's car and found him fast asleep. To quote "Come on, it's no use... the bear is gone, let's go to bed". However, they decided to get back into their cars and wait five minutes. In a few minutes Barten saw another big bear come up behind the other car. He knew the time was almost up and considered shooting but waited in hopes that the bear would come to the bait. He had no way to warn the other fellows and when someone clicked the door handle, that bear took off too. When they turned on their lights, bear, bones, post and all were gone. They drove down the road and saw where the post had dragged on the road but could not find it. Someone suggested that if the bear was that smart he would have a mailbox up on the cedar post by morning and they could all write to him. They went back to their cabin, ate Wheaties and laughed until they finally went to sleep.

Saturday morning they found the post and bones, which the bear had dragged into the woods and brought them back to re-bait. They fished some that day, but spent most of the time planning to get the bear.

Barten sent Pete Whitebird, Smith's big Indian helper, into Cass Lake for fresh bait and when he failed to return by dark, Barten had to be talked out of crossing the lake, seven miles to Walker for more bait.

After dark they wired meat trimmings and bone to the post and fastened it securely to a big tree with a log chain. Then they smeared the post with sugar and water. By 9:00 Milkey was seated in the car, 30-30 rifle in hand and dead sure the bear would come in early. After the others finished up the evening chores, they joined Milkey. They decided to stretch a line from one car to the other to use as a signal and to help keep awake. Milkey

< to page 4 >



Club members pose with the bear skin from their fishing trip. Reprinted from the Iroquois News, May, 1953



Left: These were the county winners with their prizes in the fishing rodeo, September, 1954. Left to right, J. Wolley, Mt. Ayr; Carol Antcliff, Foresman, and Richard Kukus of Sumava. Right: Don Morton, Brook, with a 36-inch Northern that he caught in the Iroquois River on a plug. Reprinted from the Iroquois News, September 1954.

directly from the old bait to the new bait as though he had been trained. Milkey was sound asleep. Paul jabbed him in the ribs and said, "There's the bear". He opened his eyes wide and said, "That big son of a gun, is Bill awake?" They couldn't tell as he was sitting bolt upright in the front seat so they shook him awake. The bear came sideways

<Art and Symbols, from page 17 >
the Order of the Easter Star, a women's group within the Masonic organization.

A.E.F. American Expeditionary Forces.

D.A.R./S.A.R. Daughters/Sons of the American Revolution.

The letters **F.L.T.** in three links of a chain; **I.O.O.F.** Friendship, Love and Truth. It is the symbol of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal organization. This organization takes care of widows and orphans, and in general, does good works.

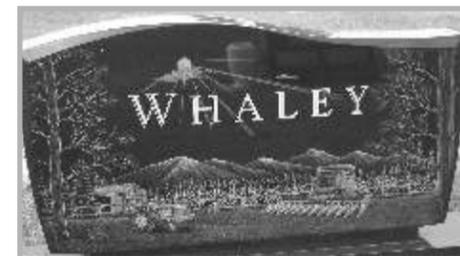
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic; the Union Army during the Civil War.

P. of H. Patrons of Husbandry; a g r a n g e affiliation.

Soldier on horseback: if the horse has both front hoofs in the air, the person died in battle; if one hoof is raised, the person died as a result of wounds; if the horse has all four hoofs on the ground, the person died of natural causes.

IHS: occasionally seen as IXC signifies devotion to Jesus Christ, variously interpreted as an abbreviation for His name as spelled in ancient languages, or of the Latin phrase "Iesu Hominum Salvator" (Jesus, mankind's Savior).

H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. (arranged in a circle within keystone) Masonic "mark" of Ancient Grand Master. Especially noted on Masonic "mark" or chapter pennies. York



Rite Royal Arch Mason, "Hiram The Widow's Son Sent to King Solomon". (Found on a stone in Fairlawn.)

Types of Markers

What kind of gravestone marks your ancestor's graves? Though parts of the inscription may be weathered and unreadable (usually the dates, naturally), or it may have sunk into the ground so that you cannot read the death date, you can still get an idea of when the stone was placed by the composition of the stone and the type of lettering. By identifying the composition, you can also tell if it is a replacement marker. A granite stone with a death date prior to 1880, for example, is not the original marker.

Before the 1650s, graves were marked with either wood or field stones, that is, uncarved, rough-cut rocks and boulders. If anything was cut into the stone, it was generally the initials of the deceased and perhaps the year of death. Some have been found dating into the 1700's as well.

In the 1660s to 1850s, tombstones were made from sedimentary rock, such as red or brown sandstone or limestone, and dark slate. Sandstone and limestone weather easily. Wooden markers or crosses were also used. Roman lettering was common.

About 1800-1850s, a grayish-blue slate came into use. Inscriptions started appearing in italic script lettering. Italic script weathers badly, utilizing hairline strokes, so many of the numbers might be difficult to distinguish.

From 1830s to 1880s, marble became popular, although its use can be dated back to the late 1700s. Marble is especially prone to staining and weathering. In the early 1850s, the use of photographs (daguerreotypes), secured

to tombstones began. Some were of the deceased alive, some were postmortem photographs.

From the 1880s to 1910s, soft, gray granite and cast-metal markers began being used. Raised lettering on granite became popular. Soft granite weathers somewhat and is prone to lichen and moss. In the early 1900s, sandblasting replaced stone carving by hammer and chisel.

From the 1920s to present, granite is the most popular marker and is often polished. This polished granite appears to be durable enough to withstand elements like pollution, weathering, lichen and moss. Laser engraving has become very popular in the past decade, giving a 3D effect to some stones. See stones pictured lower left hand corner this page.



Upper left, this is an example of a white zinc type of marker. These were sold "door to door" throughout the U.S. Upper right, this marker shows several symbols: the partially uncarved stone represents the transition from life to death; the very ornate column indicates a complete and full life, steadfastness, support of heaven; and it also has the Woodsman of the World symbol. Bottom, these are grave covers, or lids. They were used to keep any animals getting to the deceased. Several of these are found in the Goodland Cemetery. All stone photos by Beth Bassett.

< *Herman & Swanson, from page 13* >

Some farmers can hardly wait until the kiln cools off.

December 14, 1882: Brick yard: Mr. Hudson, our tile boss, has gone to visit relatives in Dayton, Ohio, and will be back after the holidays. Mr. Hudson and John Corbin will make tile on the shares next season for Messrs. Herriman and Swanson.

In the 1898 report of the State Geologist there is mention of a brick yard north of the Iroquois River. It states that a brick yard was for some time located on the north side of the Iroquois River, where the road running north from Kentland crosses that stream, southwest quarter of Section 34 T28 N, 9W. The clay is yet exposed in a cut by the roadside to a depth of five feet. It is a fine-grained, reddish, loamy clay, free from pebbles and lime, and will withstand much heat when burned. It should make excellent ordinary brick, but is not suited for drain tile on account of the large amount of free silica which it contains. Whether or not this was the Herriman-Swanson tile mile remains to be determined. It is in the right location to be the same if one is crossing the Gooseneck Bridge, but it is in Section 33 (T28N, R9W). So perhaps this was the demise of the tile mill due to the free silica in the soil.

This is the end of the story about the brick and tile mill. It is not known how long it operated or when it was torn down. But, thanks to the *Newton County News* we know that it existed.

Joe Hiestand's 1951 Archeological Report Of Newton County Is Here! \$5.30

Beaver Lake, Land of Enchantment, by Elmore Barce
soft cover: \$10.60; hard cover \$21.20

Volume IV, The History of Benton County by Elmore Barce - \$26.50

The Morocco Sesquicentennial Historical Collection - \$63.60

Ralph - The Story of Bogus Island - \$5.30

The Newton County Historical Coloring Book - \$5.30

The Morocco Centennial - CD only - \$21.60.

Past Issues of the society newsletter, "*The Newcomer*". This publication regained strength beginning in 1999. Collect each year of the quarterly publication for only \$10.60.

Tax included in all above prices. Mail orders will have an additional shipping and handling charge. Send your order with check or money order payable to the Newton County Historical Society, P.O. Box 303, Kentland, Indiana. Please mark front of envelope "book order".

The Newton County Historical Society is a non-profit organization, and all proceeds from the sale of publications are used for future publication projects.

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Answers To Do You Know?

*By Janet Miller
Questions on page 4*

1. "Stewart's Lake" near Goodland had two alligators according to the *Goodland Herald*: "W. J. Stewart placed two fine young alligators in his pond this week. As they have not eaten anything since last October and are now just renewing their appetites, it is thought that each one is good for a dozen boys if they happen to go swimming there when no help is in sight." W. J. Stewart managed the Goodland Steam Tile Company, organized in 1888. He eventually bought the plant and 240 acres southeast of town. Mr. Stewart later erected an ice plant on part of the surrounding grounds; a lucrative business year around; for in summer he called it Stewart's Lake, and it became the community amusement center with a boat to take rides to view the swans and there was also a diving white horse!

2. On the advertising page of the Standard Atlas of Newton County, 1916, appeared the following farm ads: Pleasant Home Farm, proprietors C. E. Hatch and Son, Kentland, Indiana, who were breeders of high class improved Chester White Swine; Round Prairie Farm, A. M. Robertson, proprietor, Morocco, Indiana, breeder of White and Buff Orpingtons, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, eggs and baby chicks for sale; Maple Grove Stock Farm, Joe M. Chizum, proprietor, Morocco, Indiana, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Percheron Horses, Durham Cattle, Poland China, Duroc Jersey, and Chester White Hogs; Eggleston Farm, C. L. Constable and Son, proprietors, Goodland, Indiana, breeders of the Eggleston Farm Shorthorn Herd; and Maple Drive

Stock Farm, Perry L. Henderson, proprietor, Goodland, Indiana, Registered White Face Hereford Herd and Rose and Single Comb Red Island Red Farm Range Chickens. The Henderson motto: "Hens that Lay are Hens that Pay."

3. In An Archaeological Report on Newton County, Indiana, Joseph E. Hiestand reported that he found 45 Indian villages and 51 Indian campsites. The Family History Division of the Newton County Historical Society has recently republished this report. The paperback book may be purchased from the Society for \$5.30.

4. The Jones and Fry Store in Kentland in 1903 advertised a tin ware sale with the following tin ware items in their ad: sprinkling cans, milk cans, buckets, coffee pots, dippers, sauce pans, cups, dinner pails, pie pans, milk pans, pot covers, cake pans, soap dishes and dust pans. How many were you able to name?

5. Monday, November 5, 1906, was the day Newton County's old court house was knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer. Will Simons, Kentland, purchased it for \$170.00. "A reporter from the *Enterprise* enquired from Mr. Simons what he proposed to do with the building, but he acted much like a man with a white elephant on his hands, and grew strangely glum. Mr. Simons also bid in the office building formerly occupied by the Clerk and Recorder and will remove the same to his farm east of town and transform it into a cottage for his tenant." This office was sold for the sum of \$70.00.

Historically Yours

*By Newton County Historian
Donna LaCosse*

The Family Division of the Newton County Historical Society recently provided the funds to have Joe Hiestand's "An Archaeological Report of Newton County" reprinted and that book is now available as a suggested Christmas gift for those "hard to buy for people." You can find copies of this book at the Resource Center in Kentland or from me here in Morocco.

This group is such a "fun" branch of the Society! We meet once a month, in the afternoon, and discuss what book we should reprint, or what project we can plan to do. It often takes all afternoon with no decisions being made, but we sure have a good time not making decisions! "We" includes the eight members who talk about anything from how to locate an un-marked grave to the ruling a judge made in a domestic suit that occurred in another county! If you are lacking fun in your life, consider joining this group. Your input could make this an even more fun group.

Harold and I traveled to Kansas City, Missouri the second week in August, where his army reunion was being held. There were fewer people attending this year. Perhaps it was the price of gas and/or airfare, or it could have been because everyone was a year older and not able to travel a great distance.

On our way, we stayed overnight on Tuesday at St. Charles, Missouri where it was 105 degrees when we got out of the car at the hotel. That was hot! Just walking from the car to the lobby, we were breathless and had suddenly lost all our energy.

On the way home on Sunday, we stayed at the same hotel in St. Charles, the temperature was twenty degrees cooler and it was raining. Needless to say, the trip home was much more enjoyable.

In July we attended a town meeting in Mount Ayr where I had the opportunity to talk about the Mount Ayr/Jackson Township/Colfax Township book. Those present at the meeting seemed really interested in the publication so I have high hopes of getting lots of information in the near future. I have not called any special meetings as yet; I just need to get a few more histories typed

into the computer so I can show the residents what kind of information we need for the book.

I had a nice surprise a few weeks ago. I have been seeking information for the Blankenbaker family who were long time residents of Mount Ayr and had reached the end of the line as far as what the few remaining family members know about their family. Three weeks ago I received a letter from a John Conley in Phoenix, who has written a book and was asking if the Society would be interested in purchasing the book since it is about a Jasper County man and his Newton County wife. Would you believe his wife is the daughter of the late Kenneth Blankenbaker and they had a lot more of the family history than I had? I was so happy to have this information not only for the Mount Ayr book, but for the Schanlaub family history. Kenneth Blankenbaker's mother was a Schanlaub.

Hardly a day goes by that I am not answering questions about Newton County so I guess I am still performing my "job" duties. At least I have not been fired yet.

However, I have resigned my position on the Scholarship Committee. I have had a few health problems the past two years and have had to give a few things up; this is just one of those things. And, I think it is about time to give someone else a "taste" of dealing with this responsibility.

Don't ask me what I am going to do with the extra time as slow as I am becoming, I won't have extra time!

It has been a hot, dry summer but I am not sure I am ready for the next season, which arrived while I was sleeping and I missed the great entrance! There is just something about time passing so quickly that rather startles me.

And, now on this rainy, Sunday morning in September, I wish you all a great fall! Just keep on making history and getting it down on paper. Mouth to mouth historical data is good, but black words on white paper are better.

Do You Know Your County Of Newton?

By Janet Miller

Answers on Page 18

1. In the 1900's, what lake in Newton County had alligators in it?

2. In the advertising section of the "Standard Atlas of Newton County, 1916," appeared five farm ads picturing farm animals. The names of these farms were: Pleasant Home Farm, Round Prairie Farm, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Eggleston Farm, and Maple Drive Stock Farm. Do you know who the proprietors were of these farms? Do you know where in the county they were located and what type of animals they raised?

3. In 1951 the Indiana Historical Bureau published "An Archaeological Report on Newton County, Indiana," by Joseph E. Hiestand of Kentland, Indiana. He took each township in the county and described the Indian villages and campsites that he had found in each one. How many village sites and how many campsites did he find?

4. On Saturday, June 20, 1903, the Kentland, Indiana, store Jones and Fry "The Racket Store" had a tin ware sale. Can you name the 14 tin ware items they advertised for sale?

5. Do you remember the date, Monday, November 5, 1906, from your history lessons? A special event was held this day in Kentland. Can you name it?

Just Arrived

1930 Newton County Census records on microfilm - We have a viewer at the Resource Center - stop on Monday afternoons and you can add this vital information to your family histories!!

Headstone Art and Symbols - What Does It All Mean?

By Beth Bassett

When I visit local or area cemeteries, I pass through the new, and the old sections, searching for my ancestors, as well as researching for others who seek the leaves on their family trees. Anyone who is into genealogy knows the importance of the headstones at the grave site. The information carved in marble, or granite, or sandstone, or whatever was available at the time, is a valuable tool in deciphering the mysteries that develop when researching ancestors.

The types of stones, the engravings, the symbols, names, dates and epitaphs, make it possible for us to understand more about the individual that is interred there. It can tell you about their life and death.

By all means, when you walk through a cemetery, amuse yourself by looking at the details of the stones. There's no harm in evaluating the monuments using what you have read or otherwise know. Be warned, however, that each cemetery is a peculiar place. Symbols, which often mean one thing, may have a different local meaning. Learn your history. For example, in the cemeteries of San Francisco, CA, the three-cornered eye can represent the Trinity or the Masons as is common elsewhere. An eye can stand for the all-seeing, beneficent presence of God, looking out for the dead as well as the living until the end of time. But, in Colma, CA, where 73% of the lands are cemeteries, the eye may mark that the deceased was a member of the Vigilance Committees of 1851 or 1856. It scribes you as a potential wrongdoer. For those victimized by the Committee, it stands for tyranny. Whose meaning is correct?

Here lies the problem of symbol interpretation. Just as with a work of literature, we must understand the point of view of the reader as well as of the author. Cemeteries exist in societies. When we walk in them, we are walking amongst members of our own community. What it all means depends as much on us as on what the stonecutter or the patron wanted to convey. Just as confusing as different spellings of surnames, symbols and stones can confuse and bemuse those doing the interpretation.

Researchers love facts, live by them . . . those family traditions that are passed verbally through the years bring character to our ancestors. After reading two books recommended by Helen Wildermuth, "Your Guide to Cemetery Research," by Sharon

DeBartolo Carmak, and "A Graveyard Preservation Primer," by Lynette Strangstad, and doing a Google search of headstone symbols, as Mark Davis suggested, I took a walk through Pleasant Grove, Doran, Fairlawn, St. Joseph, Mt. Calvary, Goodland and Riverside Cemetery. I came up with a list of some of the symbols that I found there. These symbols can reveal many things about the deceased, as well as those who remained among the living. (Editor's note: Helen and Mark have been restoring our pioneer cemeteries in Iroquois and Washington townships this fall. See related article in this edition.)

Anchor: Early Christians used the anchor as a disguised cross, and as a marker to guide the way to secret meeting places. A Christian symbol of hope, it is found as funerary symbolism in the art of the catacombs. Often set amongst rocks. It can also be an occupational symbol in sea-faring areas or the attribute of Saint Nicholas, patron saint of seamen, symbolized hope and steadfastness. An anchor with a broken chain stands for the cessation of life.

Angels: They are often represented with wreaths of mourning, dropping flowers on the grave, or pointing to heaven. Angels deliver the soul to heaven, and are known as God's messengers and guardians.

Books: Books remind us that tombstones are documents, bearing vital statistics and epitaphs concerning the deceased. They often represent the Holy Bible, or other form of gospel, or the book of life. When no words identify the book, then it is presumed to be the book of life. It may be opened, closed, held in hand, or sitting on a shelf. A closed book would be symbolic of the finality of life.



Chains: Medieval thinkers sometimes held that a golden chain bound the soul to the body. Broken links on a headstone can

mean the severance and subsequent release of the spirit from the body. Chains are also the insignia of the International Order of Odd Fellows, so called because of their dedication to giving the poor decent burials. This association can be clinched by the observation of the letters IOOF or FLT (Friendship, Love, Truth) either inside or near the chain.

Cross: Christianity. Usually mounted on three steps, signifying 'faith, hope and charity'. The most potent symbol of the Christian faith, the cross has been used for religious and ornamental purposes since time immemorial.

Dove: The little bird appears in both Christian (usually Catholic) and Jewish cemeteries, representing some of the same things and some different things in each. Catholics usually see the dove (which makes its first Biblical appearance in Genesis carrying an olive branch for Noah) as the Holy Spirit. Jews

interpret the dove as a peace symbol. The biblical allusion to the dove also suggests a connectedness with the earth and its color, white, represents for Europeans, purity and spirituality. In addition, innocence, gentleness, affection, purity. Doves may be depicted with wings at rest or in flight. Commonly used on children's graves.

Draperies/Curtains: In the days when the body lay in state in the parlor, it was the



Pages of The Past

Excerpts taken from *The Newton County Enterprise, Spring and Summer, 1906* by Janet Miller

Kentland

The latest number of the Exponent, the weekly publication of Purdue University, was edited and published exclusively by the young ladies of the university, and it is admitted to be a good number. For several years the Purdue girls have desired to show their metal in getting out the paper, and consent of the regular editors was finally gained. Miss Marian Simons of Kentland had the honor of being chosen editor-in-chief, and the success of the venture was largely due to her ability and zeal.

The close of the duck hunting season in Indiana is April 15. The law provides that only twenty-four ducks may be killed by each hunter, and the ducks shall not be hunted between sunset and sunrise, and that only row or push boats shall be used in pursuit of the ducks.

A change in name: Indiana Harbor Railroad a thing of the past, and in its stead we have the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, a more lengthy name but not near so euphonious. The change came at midnight on April 9th through the consolidation of the Indiana Harbor and Three I, a New York Central property running from Kankakee to South Bend.

The croquet fans--and there is a merry bunch in Kentland---met on the grounds in Court Park the other day by preconcerted arrangement and proceeded to blast out a few interfering stumps and otherwise improve the grounds. The game is now on every day from dawn till dark.

Farmers who are interested in the preservation of the quail should guard their nest from crows during the nesting season. A little ammunition used to exterminate crows and other egg devouring birds would give the quails a chance to multiply.

Our neighboring town of Earl Park cleaned house last week, and did a pretty thorough job of the cleaning. Since closing their saloons the place has been infested by bootleggers, and at an investigation by the grand jury twenty-eight indictments were returned. These were followed by speedy prosecution, the running of several violators out of town, and the closing of one "wet" drug store.

The work of falling trees in court park was begun Saturday and the axe has swung right merrily since. Only about a half dozen trees will be left in the west half of the park

and facing the court house. The work is being directed by the Town Board under privilege given them by the County Commissioners. A number of citizens were invited in to advise in the matter and assist in the selection of trees that are to be left. Many are opposed to the devastation of this fine grove that has long been the pride of Kentland and the admiration of visitors, and others approve the movement in progress--and there you are.

How would the idea for a coliseum strike the people of Kentland? The building could be put in the grove at the east end of court park, built with a view to permanency and ornamentation, and be made to serve all requirement of the town in the way of conventions, public meetings, political gatherings, festivals and the like. Some such a building is badly needed. If built in court park the sides and rear end should be made movable for convenience when open air meetings are desired. Even rustic architecture, if properly worked out as to beauty and harmony of surroundings, might answer the purpose. This is merely a suggestion, given free gratis.

Goodland

Attorney Oswald of Goodland sailed into Kentland Tuesday morning in his automobile. Mr. Oswald is the only lawyer in the county that supports such extravagance, and the members of the local bar looked on with jealous eyes.

Editor Shepard of the *Goodland Herald* was in Kentland Monday. Mr. Shepard, besides getting out a rattling good paper, finds time to dabble a little in real estate and left Tuesday for Wisconsin to look over the situation in that state.

Brook

A civil service examination was held in Kentland Saturday for rural route carriers. Charles L. Crisler, Orval Clinton, Chas. Martin and John Wise, all of Brook, were the applicants present.

Geo. S. Akers of Ambia, a member of the Brook Auto firm, was in town Friday looking after business.

Morocco

The *Morocco Courier* makes a plea for better care of the rock roads of Newton County. The injunction is timely.

Mrs. William Kessler gave her little daughter, Ethel, a delightful surprise Tuesday afternoon when she invited her

little friends in to help her celebrate her ninth anniversary.

Mt. Ayr

Hamlin Smith of Jasper county and Miss Edna Romine of Mt. Ayr were married in Kentland, Tuesday by Rev. C. McCain.

Will Ade, Henry Griggs and Mr. Alter were here this week viewing the roads for the new gravel road system that is contemplated for Jackson township.

Jesse Marion and Chas. Clark were in Oakland just across the bay from San Francisco, at the time of the earth quake in San Francisco last week.

Roselawn

N. P. Sorenson has had a telephone put in his residence and will be pleased to receive any news and happenings from Roselawn and vicinity, to be printed in the Enterprise. News to be given him not later than Monday night for the next Thursday's issue. "Use the phone."

Roselawn, for the first time in its history, has a model post office. About three weeks ago it was moved from the LaRue store to the building vacated by James Tabor, and known as the "West Hotel Building," for various reasons this is perhaps the very best location in town for the post office, and with postmaster John D. Sink and his deputy, Mrs. Grace Darroch, in charge for good and prompt service, it will rival any office in the county.

The Modern Remedy Company is performing at Rose Lawn this week.

... and then I found . . .

As a follow up to the Recher story in the last Newcomer, I did find the grave sites of Dr. Recher's parents, Lewis (d. March 5, 1889, aged 71 yrs., 11 mos., 17 days, - At Rest), and Nancy (Nancy Ann, wife of Lewis Recher, died Oct. 24, 1902, aged 85 yrs., 6 days), as well as Lewis' first wife Lizzie Conner, (Lizzie Conner, wife of L. H. Recher, b. Feb 15, 1860, d. May 16, 1887, aged 27 yrs., 3 mo., 1 day), at the cemetery in Francesville. The wives' inscriptions were on the same stone.

Brook Sesquicentennial Books - The Iroquois-Washington Preservation Committee has nearly completed their book project for 2006. Order your copy today - 219-275-2471.

< Iroquois News, from page 2 >

Paul sat in the back seat. Paul had a 22 rifle. Bill sat in the front seat with a double barrel shotgun loaded with buckshot.

Danruther sat with Bill and held the string. They practiced a few signals, shut the car doors and settled down to wait. Dan said, "I've fished all week with a fishline catching fish, now I'm sitting here in a car hunting bear with a fishline. Oh, shoot." In the other car with Barten was Heuser holding the signal line, and Fat Clark coaching from the rear seat.

Around eleven o'clock there was a signal from the other car that a bear was in sight. He came up from behind the car and came over to the bait. This time they had decided they could hold their aim better in the dark as someone counted, "one, two, not yet". Then Bill continued, "One, two, three", and they all shot at once so that even the neighbors thought only one shot had been fired.

They turned on the lights and got out. The bear had dropped flat on the spot. Milkey, for some unknown reason, either scared or trigger happy, shot the bear again just make sure he was dead.

The whole camp was aroused by the commotion and even neighboring campers gathered to see what had happened. The big 500 pound bear was dragged to a tree near Smith's house, hung up by his hind legs to cool out and was expertly gutted by Heuser, who had bragged that he could gut all the bears the boys could kill.

Just then, Pete Whitebird drove in to tell Barten he had forgotten bait.

Mrs. Smith wrote that a week later another camper killed the mother bear, also that she had seen the cub near the camp but didn't have the heart to tell him that his mamma was dead and his papa had gone to Indiana. (Editor's note: not such a happy ending for the bears, but... what a story!)

The Iroquois Conservation Club met on the third Thursday of each month at the cabin at Lake Kenoyer in Brook, Indiana. They had officers and directors. In 1953, at the time of the "bear hunt",

William Fleming was President, William Stath, Vice President; John Morton, Secretary-Treasurer; Howard Whaley, Delegate; William Lane, Alternate; and Ray Corbett, William Sunderland and Raymond Heuser, Trustees. David Mosier, of



Left: the Beaver Lake Conservation Clubhouse, Morocco; right: Mr. Floyd Ulm, Morocco, president of the Beaver Lake Conservation Club. Reprinted from the Iroquois News, April, 1954.



Morocco, Indiana, was the Game Warden for the Indiana Conservation Department.

Other clubs throughout Newton County were also mentioned from time to time in other volumes. In May of 1953, the Washington Township Conservation Club was building their clubhouse at Ade, and would occupy it soon. In April, 1954, the front page carried a picture of the newly built Beaver Lake Conservation Club house, that was recently built on land located two and a half miles north and west of Morocco, on a tract of twenty acres the club had purchased in 1945. Mr. Floyd Ulm was the president of their club at the time.



Vernon Legg, Brook, 1955, found this giant mushroom on May 6 along a creek in the northern part of Newton County. It weighed 2 lbs. 1 oz.

In 1954, Brook businesses were represented through advertising, such as Hershman and Weston Variety Store; Fleming Shell Station; Homer Taylor and Son, Plumbing and Heating; Borden's Milk Driver, Basil Hiestand; Standard Elevator Company; and Mason Shoes Dealer, C. Summers.

County Euchre tournaments were held both for the fun and for a chance for the winning club to raise a little finance. Teams from Mt. Ayr, Morocco, Ade and Brook were

participating. In 1954, the teams had five meetings with Brook winning one first and one second for \$41.00.

They commented that this was a lot of wholesome entertainment, fun and laughs in an evening. John Morton was the euchre chairman.

Conservation pledge: "I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the national resources of my country, its soils and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife.

Boy Scout news, Willow Slough fish and game reports, Junior Rifle Club news, as well as skeet and trap shooting results and history were also among the articles.

In September of 1954, a fishing rodeo was held at Sumava Resorts. Over 200 boys and girls from Newton County lined the banks of the Kankakee River and dredged ditches in Sumava Resorts on August 19, 1954.

The winners from Brook for the girls was Judy Morton, and for the boys, Donnie Doyle. Everyone who entered the Rodeo was given a small prize. Winners in each town were given a South Bend glass rod and South Bend reel. Grand County prizes were awarded to Richard Kukus from Sumava for the boys, and a tie, which called for duplicate prizes for the girls, were won by Carol Antcliff, Foresman and Jerry Wooley of Mt. Ayr.

In September, 1954, a report on Willow Slough from April 13 to the 19th, 925 fisherman who had rented boats at the 750 acre lake had caught 793 large-mouth bass, 11 small-mouth bass, 237 crappies, 54 bluegills, 478 bullheads and 2 channel catfish.

One 15 inch small-mouth bass weighed 3 pounds and another 19-inch weighed 3 pounds, 10 ounces. Three 14-inch crappies and one 12-inch bluegill were the largest pan-fish. These sizes were regarded remarkable, as the lake had only been stocked three years prior.

The library of the Historical Society would appreciate copies of these newsletters for their archives. If you have them stashed away in your files, we can make copies of them, and return the originals to you. Submitted by Beth Bassett.

custom to cover everything in black. Draperies, with their fancy frills and tassels, are more elaborate than a simple shroud. They allow the expression of mourning to linger long after the body has been taken out the front door and the accoutrements have been stowed for the next death in the family. Curtains can also set the stage. Parted, they reveal a telling excerpt. What is important in such displays is the main actor or central object of the stone.

Ivy: Ivy springs up naturally to cover English tombs, but Americans who transplanted it to their graveyards decided that it meant friendship and, like most cemetery plants, also immortality

Lily: Chastity, innocence and purity. A favored funeral flower of the Victorians. Joseph is often depicted holding a lily branch to indicate that his wife Mary was a virgin. In tradition, the first lily sprang forth from the repentant tears of Eve as she went forth from Paradise. The use of lilies at funerals symbolizes the restored innocence of the soul at death.

Lamb: Usually marks the grave of a child, especially in a Catholic cemetery. The lamb always stands for innocence. Christians go a little further and associate it with the Lamb of God, meaning Jesus.

Lion: Symbolizes the power of God and guards the tomb against evil spirits. Like other guardians, the lion's watch is as eternal as the stone of which it is depicted. The lion also recalls the courage and determination of the souls, which they guard; they manifest the spirit of the departed. Resurrection.

Rose: Love, beauty, hope, unending love, associated with the Virgin Mary, the "rose without thorns." A red rose symbolizes martyrdom and a white rose symbolizes purity and virginity. Whether the rose is a bud, flower or somewhere in between indicates how old the person was at the time of death: Just a bud - normally a child 12 or under; Partial bloom - normally a teenager; Full

bloom - normally in early/mid twenties. The deceased died in the prime of life; Rosebud, broken - life cut short, usually



found with a young person's grave.

Scroll: A symbol of life and time. Both ends rolled up indicates a life that is unfolding like a scroll of uncertain length and the past and future hidden. Often held by a hand representing life being recorded by angels. Can also suggest honor and commemoration.

Torch: Until the church banned such things, most people were buried at night. Torches furnished the light which both allowed the grave diggers to see and the bearers to scare off evil spirits and nocturnal scavengers. Lit, the torch signifies life -- even eternal life. Torch inverted -- life extinguished, or death. It can also stand for living memory and eternal life (e.g. an eternal flame).

Archways, pillars and gates: represented the passageway into the next life.

Palm leaves and lilies were symbolic of the resurrection. Partially uncarved marker: represents the transition from life to death.

Weeping Willow: often with urn, became popular in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The urn was symbolic of the death of the flesh, while the willow represented mourning and earthly sorrow.

Broken Column: loss of head of family.

Hand with index finger point



upward: hope for/awareness of heaven, God, eternal destiny. A forefinger pointing up also meant the soul had gone to heaven. A forefinger pointing down did not mean the soul had gone to hell, but that God was reaching down for the soul.

Handshakes/clasped hands: farewell, often shown on spouses' stones, sometimes depicted within curtains. They also represented God's welcome into heaven. If there are sleeves on each hand, then the handshake represented holy matrimony. Note that the sleeves will depict feminine, (such as a ruffle), and masculine, (a straight cuff).

Tree stump, sometimes with ivy -- deceased was the head of family, immortality, life cut short.

Hand of God chopping: sudden death.

Crown: honors glorified souls and angels. Sometimes depicted within a cross.

Keys: Keys stand for spiritual knowledge or, if held in the hands of an angel or saint, the means to enter heaven

Lamp: Knowledge, a love of learning, and the immortality of the Spirit.

Fraternal Orders and Societies

Fraternal and social organizations were very popular in the United States during the 1800s. Half the population in the 1920s belonged to at least one fraternal organization. Two thousand fraternal societies existed in North America in the mid-1800s.

Evidence of the popularity of fraternal societies can be seen in the number of grave memorials with fraternal symbols. Many fraternal societies that once were popular are now almost non-existent. Here are some of the most common fraternal societies and their associated symbolism.

Geometry compass, in open position, often show over open book, with letter "G" within Angle of Compass, Masonic affiliation (Freemasons, Free and Accepted Masons).

Star with letters "O.E.S.," between its points affiliation with < to page 19 >

People, Places & Things

Old Indian Trail Article Motivates Member To Submit Automobile Routes

Automobile Routes
in 1920 Submitted
by Damon Howell

The *Newcomer* received a letter from member Damon Howell of Goshen, Indiana, this summer after the publication of the Winter/Spring edition of *The Newcomer*. It is an interesting look at how trails, routes, and scenic drives continue to play a part in our society.

June 17, 2005, Hi Beth,

When I saw the driving tour brochure that is being contemplated in the latest *Newcomer*, it reminded me of a driving tour book of Indiana that I saw several years ago. This driving tour book was comprised of Indiana routes of the early 1900's and included routes of Newton County. It was written by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. King and entitled "King's Official Route Guide, Section Five, Automobile Routes of Indiana and Southern Michigan. It was published in 1918. Since this book is labeled Section Five, it may be that the authors made a route guide for every state.

In the book, each route begins in a particular town and ends in a particular town. The authors give an exact starting point in a particular town and the directions to drive to reach the terminus in another town. Points of interest are noted along the route in tenths of miles. These points of interest include cemeteries, schools, churches, depots, railroads and bridges. It thus is a valuable tool in noting locations of old schools, churches, etc.

The routes that pertain to Newton County include Thayer to Kentland via Enos, Morocco and Ade. Kentland to Goodland; and Thayer to Goodland via Brook, George Ade's Farm and Foresman. These routes are also given in reverse. Other routes begin at various Newton County towns and end in towns in nearby counties. These routes include Thayer to Crown Point; Goodland to Oxford; Thayer to Rensselaer via Roselawn; and Goodland to Remington. I have enclosed a copy of the routes relevant to Newton County with a map.

Just as the article "An Old Indian Trail" in the latest *Newcomer* gives directions for an old trail to hike and points of interest along the way, so these automobile routes give directions through Newton County of old roads to drive and points of interest along the way. /Sincerely, Damon Howell

Thayer to Kentland 34.2 miles, via Enos, Morocco and Ade.

- .0 Leave 4 corners, go south, following main traveled road
- .2 Cross R.R.
- .4 Cross small iron bridge
- .9 Through crossroads
- 1.9 Through crossroads (road on left goes to Rensselaer, via Rose Lawn.)
- 2.9 Through crossroads.
- 3.9 Through crossroads, cross small iron bridge.
- 4.8 Cross on span iron bridge
- 4.9 Through crossroads
- 5.6 Cross one span iron bridge, continue to end of road, caution for
- 5.9 Sharp turn left to 3 corners immediately beyond, turn right.
- 6.0 Pass frame schoolhouse on left
- 6.9 Through crossroads
- 7.8 Cross small iron bridge, pass road on right, continue to 4 corners.

- 8.8 Turn right (road on left goes to Fair Oaks)
- 9.3 Pass frame schoolhouse on right.
- 9.7 Pass road on left, to end of road, with frame schoolhouse on right.
- 10.7 Turn left
- 11.2 Cross small iron bridge, and at 4 corners immediately beyond, turn right to 4 corners (square frame house on near right corner)
- 12.3 Turn left to 3 corners
- 13.7 Turn right
- 14.4 Cross on span iron bridge over ditch.
- 14.7 Pass road on right
- 16.1 Through crossroads
- 16.4 Enos, cross RR (station on right)
- 16.6 Pass Oak Grove schoolhouse on right and at 3 corners just beyond.
- 16.7 Turn left
- 17.6 Pass road on left
- 18.1 Through crossroads, frame schoolhouse on left
- 19.6 Pass road on left
- 19.8 Cross one span iron bridge.
- 20.1 Pass cemetery on right
- 20.9 Pass road on right, straight through 4 corners, outskirts of
- 21.1 Morocco
- 21.2 Through crossroads (road on right goes into Morocco, cross RR (depot on right).
- 21.5 Through crossroads
- 22.5 Through crossroads, continue to end of road
- 23.5 Turn left to 3 corners
- 23.6 Turn right
- 24.4 Cross small iron bridge, continues to end of road
- 24.6 Turn left
- 24.8 Cross RR to 3 corners
- 24.9 Turn right (RR over to the right)
- 26.1 Cross small iron bridge, pass road on left, pass frame church and road on right, hamlet of
- 26.7 Ade, continue to end of road, large brick school house on right
- 26.8 Turn left to 4 corners
- 27.3 Turn right Road straight east goes to Goodland, via Brook
- 27.6 Cross small iron bridge
- 28.3 Through crossroads
- 29.2 Pass frame schoolhouse on right
- 29.6 Pass road on left
- 29.7 Pass macadam road on right
- 30.0 Bear left then right, cross long iron bridge over river, bear left then right
- 30.1 Cross small iron bridge, bear right, pass road on left
- 30.3 Pass cemetery and church on right
- 30.7 Turn right with road, to 3 corners
- 30.9 Turn left
- 31.4 Pass road on left
- 31.5 Cross one span iron bridge
- 32.4 Go through crossroads, crossing one span iron bridge
- 33.3 Curve right

His passion for saving our cemeteries is evident when speaking with him. He knows that there is a lot of work to be done, and that perhaps there are others in the county that feel the same way that he does. Tony added, "Do the right thing. If it were your ancestor's grave site, would it make a difference? The page of American pioneer history is slowly wearing away, stone by stone. Be a part of the effort to stop the story from fading into history. Money and time is never enough, but we have to start somewhere, even if it is one stone, one tree or bush, or overgrown grass removed."

On September 25, 2005, Kevin Cullen from the *Journal and Courier* in Lafayette, Indiana, interviewed Mark and Helen at Doran Cemetery. Here is a reprint of that article.

To Old Cemeteries There Comes A Time To Set Stones Upright

by Kevin Cullen
KENTLAND

Unknown to many, Doran Cemetery stands about five miles

northwest of here, at the end of a gravel lane, on a knoll near the Iroquois River. Its 70 or so tombstones date from 1848 to 1922. The oldest one, broken at ground level, marks the grave of Philip Troup, a pioneer born in the 1760s.

This month, two cemetery restoration contractors have been working their magic here in Newton County. This past week, Helen Wildermuth of Nashville and Mark Davis of Hartford City brought a three-man crew, two trailers full of equipment, a gasoline-powered generator and years of expertise to little Doran.

They did an inventory, took photos and restored 15 toppled, shattered, moss-covered grave markers.

Each represents "a window into time," Wildermuth says.

"We restore each one as close as we can to the way it was the day it was set," she says. "We're stepping back with the people; you can feel them standing at the new grave. Maybe nothing else that is around here today would be familiar to them."

Since 2000, they have restored approximately 4,500 stones, including 2,100 this year. They have done work in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and are negotiating jobs in Michigan and Illinois.

Over the next week or so, the pair will visit four or five other old Newton County graveyards and restore another 50 to 75 stones. They have restored approximately 75 at Riverside Cemetery near Brook.



Experts at Work

Upper left, Mark and Helen "re-build" the headstone after cleaning and re-setting at Riverside, upper right is the monument, finished. Left, Helen and Mark pose with a Troup stone at Doran, a Kevin Cullen photo, *Journal and Courier*, 2005. Other photos by Beth Bassett

The work is being funded by township trustees, using revenues generated by landfill tipping fees.

"There are not enough people doing what they do to go around," says Kyle Conrad, of Brook, secretary of the Riverside Cemetery board. "All the stones in the old section (of Riverside) are upright, fixed and clean. I could sit in my van and just sit and look. It puts a lump in your throat."

Wildermuth owns Stonehugger Cemetery Restoration, and Dave owns Stone Saver Cemetery Restoration. They work together.

Both began doing such work five years ago after learning basic skills needed.

Wildermuth's interest in genealogy led to volunteer tombstone restorations, then full-time contract work.

"It was a revelation to me. It was as if I knew this is what I wanted to do," she says.

Davis's interest in the Civil War took him to many forgotten cemeteries searching for the tombstones of Union veterans.

I did about 200 stones as a volunteer,

then people would call and ask, "Can you do great-grandma's for us?" Davis says. His hobby became his business.

He and Wildermuth give presentations to elected officials, historical groups and military societies. Many are dumbfounded when they see the "before" and "after" photos.

They would rather tackle a neglected cemetery than one that has been ineptly "restored."

Amateur repairs, using wire, pipe, bolts, angle iron and concrete, can ruin old stones; so can cleaning with acids, wire wheels and pressure washing.

Wildermuth, Davis and their crew clean with an ammonia-water solution and brushes with plastic bristles.

Some stones need to be set upright and leveled. Broken marble is glued back together, using epoxy. Toppled sections of monuments are hoisted back into place using a wooden tripod, rope and pulleys. Mortar is hand-mixed to replicate the old.

"We do what is best for the stone," Wildermuth says. "If it would cause damage, we

don't do it."

The pair provide a photographic record of each cemetery, and each stone. Inscriptions are recorded for future historians and genealogists.

Marble, especially, weathers away, so the inscriptions "won't be here forever," Davis says. "It's critical for the information to be recorded . . . these are computer hard drives of 150 years ago. They stored information on paper and stone."

"I always leave with the feeling "Who did we miss?" Wildermuth says, as she gets ready to reset Philip Troup's stone. "Then I look and see all that we saved, and I feel good about it."

Thanks to Helen and Mark, for honoring our ancestors with their expertise and abilities. - Editor

Contact Mark Davis at Stone Saver Cemetery Restorations, 765-348-8061, md9105@rogerscomputers.net; Helen Wildermuth at Stonehugger Cemetery Restorations, 317-796-6133, Helen@stonehugger.com

Cemetery Restoration In Progress In Newton County

By Beth Bassett

In 2004, Mark Davis and Helen Wildermuth began restoring the headstones in the oldest section of Riverside Cemetery. Kyle Conrad, secretary of the Riverside Cemetery Board, became familiar with Mark and Helen through the Indiana Pioneer Cemetery Restoration Project mail list on the internet (INPCR). He has been a member of this list since about 1998, and the goal of this group is to identify Indiana pioneer cemeteries that are in jeopardy of being lost forever through neglect or destruction. This group was instrumental in getting some cemetery protection legislation passed in 2001 or 2002.

"It was through this list that I became acquainted with Mark first," Kyle said, "and had him come out and look at the cemetery when he was still doing this on the side and had not yet started working with Helen. Then when money became available from Iroquois Township via landfill tipping fee money, I approached Jane Risley about doing some restoration, and she agreed to \$5000. Mark and Helen were here in late 2004 to do that work. We were all so impressed with the result, that Jane agreed to double the amount to \$10,000 for 2005, and that work is nearly completed."

"Mark and Helen are also familiar with burial customs of our pioneers," he added. "This was evident when they found clam shells while correcting a leaning stone in the earth. It was a custom in the early years to lay clamshells on the grave of the deceased, which Helen and Mark explained to me. Once they were done with the stone restoration, they put the shells back where they were and covered them up as they were originally intended to be. They strive to make the cemeteries they work in look as they originally were intended."

If you drive out to Riverside today, you will see the results of Mark and Helen's work. "I'm pleased to say that the old section of the cemetery is as



Doran Before



Doran After

A Tribute to Our Pioneers

I urge you to take a drive to Doran Cemetery in Washington Township. It is a wonderful experience today - to see gleaming white stones standing upright, that were once covered with dirt and grime. You can see the difference upright stones make in these two pictures. Note the flagpole, then compare the pictures to the left. Before photo provided by Tony Voglund, after photo Beth Bassett, October, 2005

nice as it has been for decades," Kyle continued, "with all stones repaired and a majority straightened and cleaned. I've booked them for another round next year, although a majority of the hard work is now

done and what's left is some straightening and some correcting of some previous repairs that were done using concrete, which is actually more harmful."

"With this and the tuck pointing, painting, new door, and new protective windows on the mausoleum, and the new brick sign at the main entrance, Riverside is looking wonderful. Over 75 stones have been worked on these past two years, some were just cleaned while others were put back together after being in pieces," he said.

Earlier this spring, Tony Voglund, caretaker of the Washington Township cemeteries, announced that Mark and Helen would be coming back to Newton County in the fall to begin work on the Washington Township cemeteries. Monies would also be provided through the township tipping fees, with Trustee Judy Taylor, agreeing to \$5,000. This money would be divided amongst all of the cemeteries, giving more to those that need more work, such as Doran and Sell. Private individuals also contributed funds to the restoration at Doran.

"Cemeteries almost never come back after they are gone," Tony says.



This Riverside Cemetery stone for Hannah Benjamin, daughter of S.H. and E. A., was broken and stacked in a pile. Today, it stands upright and repaired. Photos provided by Kyle Conrad

- 33.7 Pass road on right
- 33.8 Pass road and bridge on left (Note-If not desiring to go to Kentland, turn left here for Goodland, Oxford and Lafayette, set speedometer at .2 of a mile), if going into Kentland continue to 4 corners
- 34.1 Turn right to 4 corners, Court House on right, center of
- 34.2 Kentland, Ind.

Kentland to Goodland, Ind. 8.4miles All macadam

- .0 Leave the northeast corner of Courthouse, go north on macadam road to irregular 4 corners
- .2 Turn right (road straight ahead goes to Thayer), immediately cross small bridge, continue straight ahead, following macadam road
- 1.4 Through crossroads
- 2.1 Cross small iron bridge
- 2.4 Pass road on left
- 3.3 Through crossroads
- 3.6 Cross on span iron bridge
- 4.3 Pass road on right
- 4.5 Pass frame schoolhouse (No. 4) on right, cross small bridge
- 4.8 Pass road on left
- 5.1 Cross small bridge
- 5.3 Pass road on right
- 5.7 Cross small iron bridge, pass road on left
- 6.7 Pass frame schoolhouse over to right, through crossroads
- 7.2 Pass road on left
- 7.3 Cross small iron bridge
- 7.7 Pass road on right, Cross RR, continue to right hand road
- 7.8 Turn right
- 8.3 Pass frame church on right, park on left, cross RR, station on left, center of
- 8.4 Goodland, Ind. Accommodations not the best.

Thayer to Goodland, Ind. 42.4 miles, Via Brook, George Ade's Farm and Foresman

- Follow route Thayer to Kentland to
- 27.3 Through crossroads (road to right goes to Kentland) continue straight ahead east.
 - 28.0 Cross small iron bridge
 - 28.1 Through crossroads
 - 29.1 Pass frame schoolhouse on left, through crossroads
 - 29.4 Cross small iron bridge
 - 30.1 Through crossroads
 - 30.9 Cross RR, depot on right, keep straight ahead through town of
 - 31.0 Brook, passing McKinley Park on left
 - 31.6 Cross small iron bridge
 - 31.9 Pass cemetery on right
 - 32.5 Pass road on left
 - 33.0 Curve right, cross iron bridge over Iroquois River
 - 33.2 Pass George Ade's farm on right
 - 33.4 Curve right
 - 34.0 Through crossroads
 - 34.5 Foresman, cross RR, depot on left, continue to 3 corners
 - 35.0 Turn right
 - 36.0 Through crossroads
 - 37.0 Through crossroads, cross small bridge, frame schoolhouse on right
 - 37.9 Through crossroads
 - 38.5 Cross small iron bridge
 - 38.8 Through cross roads, frame schoolhouse on right
 - 39.2 Cross small iron bridge

- 40.7 Pass road on left, cross small bridge
- 41.1 Pass Goodland Cemetery on left
- 41.4 Curve right, cross iron bridge over creek, continue to 3 corners
- 41.7 Turn left on Newton St. (road straight ahead goes to Kentland), to Public Park on left corner of Newton and Jasper Sts.
- 42.4 Goodland, Ind.

What a ride!! Do you know the names of the schools, cemeteries and bridges that were mentioned in this article? Thanks Damon, for sharing this "afternoon outing" with us!

The map indicates the Route number, with the cities highlighted. "You may pay more, but you cannot get better or more accurate route information. Every route personally toured, inspected and written by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. King. (Not copied or stolen). This disclaimer may have been necessary, as there were a variety of Auto Touring books circulating at the time. Jim Robbins has in his possession a Touring Book that depicts the Aaway. Watch for that information in upcoming editions.



Landowners- Jefferson Twp. 1904

Transcribed by Janet Miller

Township 28 North, Range 9 West

Township 27 North, Range 9 & 10 West

Township 28 - Range 9:

Section 33: Charles T. Martin; **Section 34:** B. F. Littlejohn, W. H. Ade, M. M., Thos. Burton, G. M. Long, J. Johnson; **Section 35:** G. K. Strole, F. A. Strole, Ruth Littlejohn, A. W. Kenoyer, Millis J. Kenoyer; **Section 36:** Sarah C. Schwartz, W. H. Ade, F. A. Strole, G. K. Strole, Lydia S. Jones, Sarah C. Scwartz, Will H. Ade.

Township 27 - Range 9:

Section 1: Warren T. McCray, George Pierce, George Ade, William L. Strole, Kate Kindig, W. & E. Cummings; **Section 2:** George Ade, Thaddeus B. Littlejohn, Charlie White, Ida G. West, William L. Strole, School No. 1 - Strole; **Section 3:** Charlie White, School No. 2 - Pleasant Grove, Charles T. Martin, Church (no name listed) Cemetery (no name listed), Henry C. Jones, Sarah Staton, Mary C. Arnold; **Section 4:** Charles T. Martin, G. & L. Swanson, Warner Timmons, Daniel J. Crown; **Section 5:** Warner Timmons, John Whittaker, School No. 3 (no name listed), Eliza Goff, Leah Corbin; **Section 6:** Gilbert Martin, Caroline Martin, Chas E. Triplet Jr.

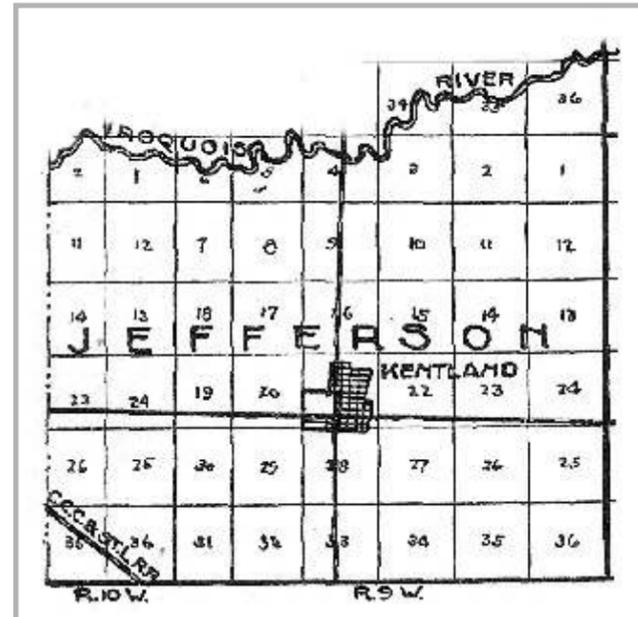
Section 7: Caroline Martin, Newton Martin, Addison Williams; **Section**

8: W. B. Anderson, Alva O. Montgomery, James A. Whittaker, Addison Williams; **Section 9:** Herman Messman, Daniel J. Crown, Solomon Spangler, Alva O. Montgomery, Moses Brees, School No. 7 - Brees, E. R. Geiselman; **Section 10:** Henry Arnold, Olive M. West, F. A. Comparet & Martha McCray, Michael Phalan & Bart Pruet, Flora R. Hatch, Alma Ann Jackson, Charles E. Hatch; **Section 11:** William L. Strole, Jacob A. White, Jacob H. Shilt, Alma Ann Jackson, Albert J. Thompson, Effie R. Thompson; **Section 12:** James P. Thompson, Saml. G. Kindig, William L. Strole, Joshua H. Wildasin, John Egan, Jr.

Section 13: Carroll C. Kent, Joshua U. Wildasin, Wm. Bower, Uriah Unger; **Section 14:** Phillip Weist, Sarah Carbaugh, Uriah Unger, Wm. Bower, School No. 8 -

Rettinger; **Section 15:** James L. Morrison, Carroll C. Kent; **Section 16:** Abraham Rudisill, E. R. Geiselman, Moses Brees, Aaron Meyer, Carroll C. Kent; **Section 17:** George M. Bridgeman, Addison Williams, Griffith Anderson, School No. 6 - Anderson, Harry A. Strohm; **Section 18:** Addison Williams, Ambrose Schilling.

Section 19: Addison Williams, Ambrose Schilling, Griffith Anderson, James L. Morrison, Levanch E. Morrison; **Section**



20: Oscar Phelps, L. E. Morrison, Griffith Anderson, Mary L. Dorsey; **Section 21:** Carroll C. Kent, Oscar Phelps, Town of Kentland; **Section 22:** Carroll C. Kent, Clara E. Burrell; **Section 23:** George W. Schenberger, Uriah Unger, James L. Morrison, L. E. Morrison; **Section 24:** Ella V. Wildason, Lydia N. Ortner, Carrol C. Kent, Sam A. Means, Stone Co., John A. McKee, Meddie Sego.

Section 25: John A. McKee, Samuel A. Means, Stone Co., Nancy Simons, George Hoover, Henry Hoover, John Cassidy; **Section 26:** Nancy Simons, Charles W. Rowe, George Hoover, School No. 9 - Spaulding; **Section 27:** Clara E. Burrell, Ephraim Sell, John McDermot; **Section 28:** Clara E. Burrell, two cemeteries (no names listed); **Section 29:** Mary L. Dorsey;

Section 30: Levanche E. Morrison.

Section 31: Melissa S. Presher, John W. Hass, Baltheser Brown, W. A. Smith; **Section 32:** E. L. Urmston, Charles E. Ross, Edgar L. Presher, David Weldon, Henry Carson & wife; **Section 33:** Mary J. Seal, Gilbert & S. B. Goff, James L. Morrison; **Section 34:** John McDermot, Ephriam Sell, Lewis R. Shackelford, Charles F. Shackelford, James R. Chancellor; **Section 35:** Charlotte Korsen, Thomas Mulligan; **Section 36:** George Hoover, John Cassidy, Thomas Mulligan, William O'Connell.

Township 27 - Range 10:

Section 1: Cath. Collins, Isaac Speck, Lewis Kenoyer, Mary Kenoyer, Harry Martin; **Section 2:** Lewis Kenoyer, Ada D. Bush.

Section 11: Ada D. Bush, Celena Hester (?), Isaac Speck; **Section 12:** Isaac Speck, Cemetery (no name listed), School No. 4 - Pewee.

Section 13: Addison Williams, Isaac Speck, J. W. Dodson Heirs; **Section 14:** Isaac Speck, Michael Phylar, Jacob L. Nowlin Heirs.

Section 23: Jacob L. Nowlin Heirs, Levanche E. Morrison, School No. 5 - Settle; **Section 24:** Samuel Meyers, W. M. Disosway, Edward Deming, Ennis R. Settle, Elizabeth Austin.

Section 25: Elizabeth Austin, Peter Easback, Ennis R. Settle, Milton Anderson; **Section 26:** Levanche E. Morrison, Alice Rose, Newton J. Conner, Calvin A. Griffith, William W. Bowton.

Section 35: William W. Bowton, Chas. E. Grubbs, James Newton, Ada B. Graves, Albert Harper etal, Thomas Reynolds, S. B. Gillett, John Graves; **Section 36:** John W. Hass, John Bonham, M. J. Gaynor etal, W. A. Weeks Est., John Graves, John Shoaf, Geo. & May Porteus, George Porteus.

This concludes the 1904 Landowners Series.

Herriman and Swanson Tile Mill

by Janet Miller

In late 1880 and early 1881, George Herriman of Jefferson Township and Oliver McIlWaine of Washington Township exchanged farms and then residences. The Jefferson Township residence was one and one-half miles east of Kentland and the Washington Township residence was just north of the Iroquois River. This was the first that the Herriman family lived in Washington Township, although they first moved to Newton County in 1855.

Today very little is known about this tile mill. According to reports in the *Newton County News* the tile mill was also a brick factory. The tile mill was located in the woods across the road and a little east from Mr. Herriman's home just north of the Newton County Fairgrounds. Today this is the home of the Kenny Murphy family. There are still rough areas where the clay was removed from the ground. Mr. Herriman was no doubt in partnership with Mr. Gust. Swanson who owned property just north and east of what was once known as the Gooseneck Bridge. He also owned property in Jefferson Township across the Iroquois River south and west of the same bridge.

It is a known fact that in the woods across the road from the Herriman home stood the "little red house" as everyone called it. This was a home for the workers at the tile and brick mill and also for those helping out with the sugar maple camp in the spring of the year. The workers were fed at the Herriman home. Mrs. Mary Ellen Herriman, her daughter, Grace Herriman Buswell, and hired girls did the cooking.

The *Newton County News*, February, 1881, states: "We understand that Mr. Herriman contemplates erecting a tile mill. That is certainly a good enterprise. Tile can be furnished to the farmers of Newton County so cheap that they will certainly drain their farms so that a few big rains during crop time will not drown them out."

An ad on the front page of the *Newton County News* in March, 1882, reads as follows: TILE AND BRICK! We have purchased machinery for making tile and wish to secure the services of a good man to take charge of and operate it for us we furnishing everything necessary to carry on the business. We want some practical workman to call at our farms four miles north of Kentland, examine the quality of the clay and if practicable arrange for

manufacturing tile. Herriman and Swanson From the articles in the *Newton County News*, it is obvious that someone working at the "Brick Yard" also wrote the Washington Township news for the newspaper as he signed his columns "Brick". June 22, 1882: Brick Yard: We Think That: Herriman will make a success of brick and tile making. He has a good brick molder. He has had a new boy in the family since Sunday. Our brick making has commenced. Mr. Hudson is the brick molder. Martin Crown talks of building a brick house.

June 29, 1882: Brick Yard: Another big rain today. Bad weather on brick making. We have twenty thousand bricks made. We are going to make brick right along.

July 6, 1882: Brick Yard: Another big rain Friday evening. Notwithstanding the rain we are making brick between showers. We want a good job at which we can stick, If we can't plow corn, we will surely make Brick.

July 13, 1882: Brick Yard: Brick making progressing slowly. We want good weather to make brick now. The brick we make are No. 1. The "skeeters" have taken possession of the brick yard. We are going to make tile soon to run off Vennor's big rains. Perhaps when we get done making brick, Vennor will let up. Some say that Vennor is hard as a Brick.

July 20, 1882: Brick Yard: We are making brick now. During this nice weather we make brick with all our effort. It requires good weather to make brick as well as do other work out of doors.

July 27, 1882: Brick Yard: Brick making is progressing finely. We have made about sixty five thousand brick. Mr. Hudson is a good brick-molder, a good boss, and as good Republican as any of them I guess. The brick yard is run by a good set of hands.

August 3, 1882: Brick Yard: Brick making done to order. We have eighty-four thousand bricks made and have sixteen thousand to make. The hands in the yard are all calling each other "Brick". Of course, they don't know who "Brick" is, and they don't need to. If nothing prevents, we will burn brick next week.

August 10, 1882: Brick Yard: Brick making almost done. We made 4,524 brick Monday which was a good days work. This is surely good growing weather for corn and

all kinds of vegetables, so perhaps we can take a "tater" to the Morocco Fair this time.

August 17, 1882: Brick Yard: Now we are hauling brick. We have made one hundred thousand brick. The brick yard was visited last Sunday by quite a number of persons among whom were a few ladies who came in a wagon. It takes nine days to burn our brick which are good, of course.

September 14, 1882: Brick Yard: Brick made and all sold that we have to spare. We are putting up a tile shed to put tile in. It is 19 feet wide and 196 feet long. Mr. Hudson, George Fox and John Corbin are doing the work.

September 21, 1882: Brick Yard: We are getting along with the tile shed and think of having a grand social hop when completed which will be about two weeks. Five hands are working on it now.

September 28, 1882: Brick Yard: We will finish the shed in which to make tile next Monday, if nothing prevents, then with a full set of hands, a splendid good boss, and everything in good working order we will just make lots, yes whole heaps of good tile.

October 5, 1882: Brick Yard: We finished the tile shed Monday evening and made one hundred and seventy tile. The first load was taken in with three cheers from Mr. Herriman, who is one of the proprietors of the business. No doubt their energy and efforts will be crowned with success. On Tuesday, while George Fox was working about the tile mill he accidentally tore the nail off of his fore finger which makes it very painful to handle tile. Our boss, Mr. Hudson, thinks the dirt he is working will make the best of tile and they are nice. We have numerous visitors who come to witness the process of tile making all of whom have our thanks for good behavior while present. If we get the proposed railroad through Kentland let's have a town at the brick yard, then I will be postmaster, perhaps.

November 2, 1882: Brick yard: Our kiln which is to burn tile will soon be completed. Four brick layers are at work at it.

December 7, 1882: Brick yard: We have labored long and faithfully preparing to make tile and succeeded in getting the first kiln burned. They are worthy of being compared to any tile in the market. We invite farmers to call at the kiln and see them, or they can see a sample of them at the bank at Kentland. <to page 18>

< Names to Faces, from page 11 >

County. George L., married Lydia J. Hillyer, had three children, John Jr., born 1900; Vester, born 1903; Bethel, born 1906.

Sister Fannie, married William Stephan, "Steve", Bell and had three children. Blanche, born Jan., 1894; Hazel, born August 1894, Newton County; Charlotte Patricia, born 1906. Her sister Queen, married David Hayes, and had five children. Royal, "Roy", born 1892; Ethel Algarene, born 1893; Howard, born 1900; Chester, born 1902; and Geneva, information unknown. Again, burial entries indicate they resided in Lake County, Indiana.

The fourth generation may be those that are in the majority of these photos. This history included information on four of Scharlotte's children.

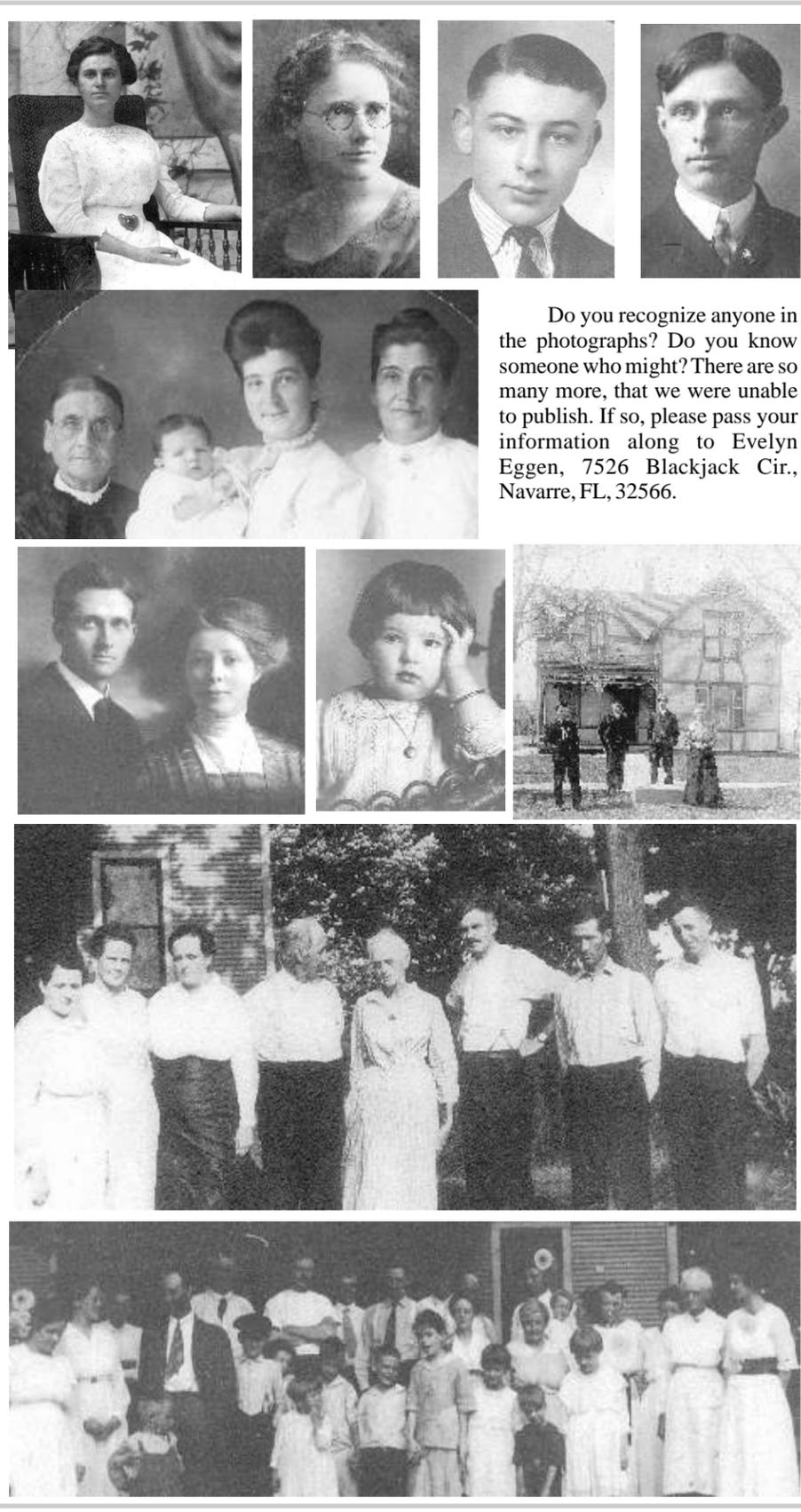
(1) Jesse married Jesse Russell, they had three children, Byrle, married John Mueller, they had two children; Conrad, married Frieda Chidester, they had one child; and Lyle Ray, born 1916, married Theda Padgett, had three children, Leslie Gail, married H. Jack Ferguson; Lyle Ray and Jessie Lee.

(2) John married Ellen Porter, they had five children, Oakie Owen, born 1909, Morocco, married Doris G. Davis, there were five children in their family, Barbara Allen-Hunter, married a Pettit; Shirley Allen-Hunter, married Fred Allis; Linda Allen-Hunter, married Kenneth Bower; Charles G. Allen; William T. Hunter. Ione, born 1911, Morocco; married David Earl Roadruck. They had three children, Charles, married Georgiana Clevenger; Barbara, born 1942; Bonnie, born 1942. Enid Ellen, born 1915, Morocco; Clara, born 1917, married Sanford "Ted" Head; Florence Mae, born 1907, Morocco.

(3) Queen married William Edward Vayette in 1908. They had three children, Edna, first married a Kenny and then Hugh Bittle; Bessie, married Byron Harwood, they had one child, Phyllis; Maizie, married Leslie Weldon, and had two children, Joyce Evelyn, who married Harold Small and Susie Anne.

(4) Flossie married Marion Denton in 1906. They had seven children, Zeeland, Jennings, Vera, Norma, Floyis, Leroy and Gertrude. Records indicate that they lived in Illinois. Information on Scharlotte's children, Susan and Louis B. was not with this family history.

Other Newton County surnames in the history are Telford, Bridgeman, and more than likely many more.



Do you recognize anyone in the photographs? Do you know someone who might? There are so many more, that we were unable to publish. If so, please pass your information along to Evelyn Eggen, 7526 Blackjack Cir., Navarre, FL, 32566.

McCray Scholarships Winners

North Newton McCray Scholarship Winner, Rebecca Deardurff
The Morocco Elementary School

The Morocco School has been around since 1922. Since then, not only has it been a high school, it has also been an elementary school. Now, this elementary school that has seen many faces, graduations, and events, will be a vacant building filled with many memories from the fondest days in its history. It has been the home of education for many families for many centuries. The Morocco School has so much character and has helped shape those faces into who they are today.

As said before, the school building was built in 1922. The gymnasium that is there now, as not added on until 1936. The cost of the building was approximately eighty-seven thousand dollars. Around the same time the school was being built, the school system implemented the transportation of busses. Busses made it easier for people with disabilities to go to school. Also, it helped children at that time to be taught in areas that they might not have been taught in a one room school building. Some of these areas include drawing, music, domestic arts, and manual training.

The first superintendent for the first school year was George Nichols. Some of the teachers who molded many children's minds were George Ray, H.C. Weathers, Fleta Goppel, John Lasher, Ema Ketcham, Vera Deardurff, Mabelle Gaither, Lenore Winters and Flossie Smart. The principal in 1922 was Gladys Roberts. After Gladys Roberts, many other principals came and went. In 1923, S. Earl Rouch was the principal until 1927. Frank Stephans served as principal for the next three years and then L.W. Larew worked as principal for one year after Mr. Stephans. C. A. Grayson was the next principal from 1931 to 1937. Mr. Harland White was hired to be principal for Morocco High School from 1937 to 1943. Willis Adams was principal for part of a school year in 1943, but then Hobart Black took over for the rest of the school year. Edward Glenn was principal for the school year of 1944-1945. Mr. Stewart was principal for the next five years and John G. Cronk finished the school year of 1950.

In 1936, the gymnasium was built in the area where the old "L" shape school building used to stand. At the time it was built, it cost fifty-two thousand dollars. It held twenty-two hundred people, but now a person would notice walking in, the sign reads: Capacity 1,200. This new gymnasium is much different than playing basketball in the basement of the building. The cafeteria was built at the same time as the gymnasium by Luther Kessler.

Talking to members of the community, the last graduating class from Morocco High School was 1967. Those community members also seem to think that the high school turned into Morocco Elementary in 1968. It has been the elementary school for Morocco ever since. The school has some wear and tear to it, but it is one of the best buildings to be built in Morocco. Great things have come from that school. The first day that it is vacant will be a gloomy day for the community but - the building has done its job for the community and is ready to retire. End notes, sources: "1851-1951, Morocco, Indiana Home of Hoosier Hospitality," compiled by Ruth Corbin; "The Morocco Sesquicentennial Historical Collection," compiled by Gerald Born and Beth Bassett.

(Editor's Note: A \$250.00 scholarship is awarded each year to both Newton County Schools, based on the winning essay.)

South Newton McCray Scholarship Winner, Megan Whaley
George Ade

George Ade, an American writer, newspaper columnist, and play writer, is a historical figure in Newton County. He was born in my hometown, Kentland, Indiana in 1866. John and Adaline Ade raised George along with his six other brothers and sisters. George wasn't interested in farming and manual labor, so he was often found reading a book.

Later, George Ade attended Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana where he later graduated in 1887. At Purdue, he met and started a lifelong friendship with a cartoonist John T. McCutcheon. After graduating, Ade started working as a reporter for the Lafayette Call and wrote testimonials for a company's tobacco-habit cure.

In 1890, George Ade decided to join John T. McCutcheon on the team of the Chicago Morning News, which later became the Chicago Record. After he proved to his employers that he did excellent work, he was put in charge of the column called, "Stories of the Streets and of the Town." He captured the hustle and bustle of Chicago through brilliant characters. His column introduced his work that later made his fables famous.

George's humorous fables first appeared in a book called Fables in Slang. This book was an instant hit with the public. The modern fables were syndicated nationally and even produced into movies. That is hard for me to believe that someone from such a small town could have their work in the movies. But, George is a great example for me because his situation encourages me that my work can be seen world wide if I do something I love to do, have faith, and stick with it. "I would rather have written Fables in Slang than be President," was a quote that was once said by George Ade. That shows the love he had for what he liked to do with his life. I hope to be able to say, "I would rather be working with marketing than be the President" after I have been working in the marketing field for a while.

George Ade also was successful in playwriting by producing Broadway hits such as The Sultan of Sulu, a humorous opera about American's actions in the Philippines, Peggy from Paris, a musical comedy, and The College Widow, a comedy about college life and football in Crawfordsville, Indiana's Wabash College campus. His newspaper sketches and books attracted attention for their racy and slangy phrases for the humor and wisdom with which they outlined people of the Midwest. However, George was best known for his Fables in Slang.

While George Ade was busy traveling and writing, his brother, William, purchased acres of land in Newton County near Brook, Indiana. George built an impressive English Manor/Tudor-style home, which was called Hazelden Farm. His home soon became a campaign stop by William Howard Taft in 1908 and a homecoming for soldiers and sailors in 1919.

George Ade was secure financially so, he contributed to his two favorite charities-Sigma Chi fraternity and Purdue University. Ade along with his fellow Purdue alumnus David Ross, offered financial support to allow the university to build a new football stadium, which Purdue named Ross-Ade Stadium in their honor. George Ade died on May 23, 1944, but fond memories of him will always remain in his beloved Newton County.

HOME *is where your story begins*

My Great-grandfather, Paul Weishaar, came from Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Prussia, which was a small kingdom at that time in southern Germany. Hechingen is now in Württemberg. He was born June 29, 1826 and migrated from Germany to France and left at the Port of Havre on the American Ship, Charles Hill to the port of New York.

He arrived in America December 31, 1846, with 40 cents in his pocket and didn't speak English. He pawned his watch for funds to pay board and find employment. In 1853 he returned to his native land for his parents, Georg and Johanna, brother Joseph, Crescenzia, and illegitimate son, Martin. En route over he was shipwrecked remaining for 118 days on the water. The first boat was near its destination when it was wrecked, and he was picked up with other survivors and returned to within a few hundred miles of New York, where he again boarded an eastbound boat for Germany. On his return they resided in Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, May 28, 1854. (This was taken from his obituary, February 8, 1913.)

Paul married Catherine Wenner, August 5, 1855, at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Cincinnati. Catherine was born March 24, 1837 in Baton, Gernnoud, Germany. In 1857 they moved to Middletown, Butler County and he worked as a stonemason. On March 6, 1861, they moved to Newton County, Indiana where he purchased 160 acres, which he improved, until he had 670 acres. The farm was located six miles north of Goodland, Indiana. The old maps show his farm as Weishaar Switch.

It is a true American dream from a poor start to riches. He was a Democrat, active in the political welfare of Newton County and the state. He served as county commissioner, a member of the town board, helped organize the Newton County Loan & Savings Association, and was director in the First National Bank. He was a member of the S.S. Peter &



Catherine (Wenner) Weishaar



Paul Weishaar

Paul Weishaar

Submitted by Mary Lou Forney Talens, via our website and e-mail.

Paul's Catholic Church, which he helped found and which was dedicated to him in 1903.

Paul Weishaar retired March 1, 1892 and moved to North Newton St. Goodland, where he resided until his death. He developed pneumonia and died Thursday, January 30, 1913. His wife, Catherine died December 24, 1898. Both are buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, Goodland, IN.

Paul Weishaar had 12 children:

1. Martin Weishaar born in Germany, mother unknown. b. 16 Sep 1845, d. 2 Sep 1928, Kokomo, IN m. Lucenda Edwards, they had three children: Nora, Belle and Paul.
2. Lizzie Weishaar d. infant unknown date.
3. Paul Weishaar b. 11 Apr 1858, Middletown, OH, d. 10 May 1949, Brook IN, m. Caroline Reed & they had five children: Mable, Myrtle, Arthur, Leslie and Ivan Paul.
4. Anna Weishaar b. 1860 Middletown, OH, d.1915, in Englewood, Cook Co. IL, Buried in Goodland IN, m. William Hobe, they had three sons: William, George and Fred.
5. Elizabeth (Lizzie) Weishaar b. Feb 15, 1862 d.7 Jan 1944, Goodland, m. George Drummond, two children: George and



Paul Weishaar Family Reunion about 1911

Katherine (Katie).

6. George Weishaar b. 2 Mar 2, 1864, Weishaar Switch, Newton Co. IN, d. 29 Aug 1938 Brook IN, m. Nettie Cleaver had three children: Gertrude, Frank and Letha.

7. Frank Weishaar (my Grandfather) b. 2 Sep 1866, Brook IN, d. 23 Jun 1940, Goodland IN, m. Abbie Bard b. 28 Dec 1873, Donovan, IL, d. 6 Oct 1960, Lafayette, St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Buried Goodland, IN. They had five children.

1. Bertha Victoria 1892-1991 b. Brook IN, m. Louis A. Yochem (1880-1967). Buried Lake Wales, FL

2. Georgia Lavera 1895-1896 b. Brook IN, buried Goodland IN

3. Floyd Theddeus 1897-1943 b. Brook IN, m. Dorothy Archibald. Buried Goodland IN

4. Barbara Nettie b. & d. same day, 1901 b. Brook IN Buried Goodland IN

5. Bernadette Elizabeth (my Mother) b. 16 Aug 1899, Brook IN, d. 22 Jul 1978, Fresno CA, Buried in Goodland IN, m. Selwyn E. (Cy) Forney 1904-1967, two children:

1. Mary Lou b. 3 Mar 1932, Bruce, Rusk Co. WI, m. Flavio Frank Talens, four children: Michael Anthony b. Jacksonville, FL; Rosemary b. Jacksonville, FL, m. David Moakley, one child, Marisa (Mari) b. China; Kathleen Marie b. Fresno, CA; Mark Francis b. Fresno, CA m. Amy Charest, four children, Steven Michael, Trenton Thomas, Joseph Aloysius, Devin Matthew



Weishaar Farm, ca 1955

Mabel, Mary, John, and Bernard.

10. Emma Weishaar b. May 1874, Brook, IN, d. 1959, Goodland IN, m. Joseph Kenneth McGraw. They had two children: Catherine and Kenneth.

11. Matilda (Tillie) Weishaar b. May 1874, Brook, IN, d. 13 Aug 1967 m. Earl Greenwalt. They had two children: Paul and Lester.

12. Rosetta Weishaar b. 1880, Brook IN, d. Sep 1897 Newton Co. IN.

(NOTE: There is a question about the surname of Paul's wife Catherine. The marriage record from the Archdiocese of Cincinnati states; they think her name is Catherine Wenner. Another researcher thinks her name is Catherine Werner. More research needs to be done on this matter. If anyone knows her correct surname please contact the writer of this article, Mrs. Mary L. Tolens, 5481 E. Geary St., Fresno, CA, 93727.)

Putting Names to Faces - The Genealogists' Biggest Challenge

by Beth Bassett

For genealogists, photographs are a wonderful asset to their files. It is not uncommon for researchers to have family photos that have passed down through the generations with nothing written on the back of them. Think about this, does your current family album have everyone identified? You can identify them, where it was taken, when it was taken, etc., but what about two to three generations from now? Take a rainy afternoon, or a cold, winter day to identify your collection of photographs of your family and friends and your descendants won't feel the frustration that Evelyn Eggen is experiencing trying to identify her family photo collection.

What wonderful photographers there were in the early 1900s! Much time and

effort was put into capturing images of our ancestors, but apparently, the name preservation was not as important.

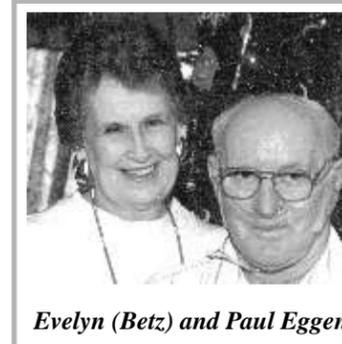
Evelyn is in the sixth generation of the Christian Betz family of McClellan Township, Newton County. She currently resides in Florida, and is trying to fill in the blanks of her family history, and is asking for assistance in identification of some of the individuals in her photo collection.

Information pertaining to Christian Betz, the first in her family history, is unknown. We know that his son, Lewis, died at home in the Betz homestead, located in Enos, Indiana, on March 10, 1910. Lewis married Catherine Woods, who died in 1885. They had five children, all born in Iroquois County, Illinois. Scharlotte, born 1857; John H., born 1860; George L., born 1862; Fannie, born 1864; and Queen, born

1870.

The first Newton County entry is that of Scharlotte, who married Thomas A. Hunter. They had six children, Jesse Ray, born 1877 in Illinois; Susan, born 1880, Newton County; John H., born 1882, Morocco; Louis B., born 1884, Morocco; Queen, born 1885 in Morocco; Flossie, born 1889, Morocco. The birth years of Scharlotte and Thomas Hunter's children, indicate that they were living in Newton County as early as 1880.

Scharlotte's siblings also offer a record of residence in Newton County. Her brother, John H., who married Susan Wilson, is the family line of our researcher, Evelyn Edith (Betz) Eggen. John and Susan had four children, George, Evelyn's father, born 1883, Morocco; Algie Dean, born 1885, Newton County; William, born 1893 in Newton County; Viola, born 1900, Newton



Evelyn (Betz) and Paul Eggen

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